



JULY 2000

TACTICAL OPERATIONS SAFETY

**JUNIOR
OFFICER PROFESSIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
SAFETY AND RISK MANAGEMENT
COURSE**

STUDENT HANDOUT

The proponent for this handout is USASC, RMI Division

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UNITED STATES ARMY SAFETY CENTER
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STUDENT HANDOUT

TACTICAL OPERATIONS

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE (TLO):

ACTION: Ensure implementation of accident prevention programs.

CONDITION: As a leader, in a tactical environment.

STANDARD: IAW AR 385-10, DA PAM 385-1 and applicable regulations.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS: None.

TRAINING RISK ASSESSMENT CODE: L

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS: None.

A. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE (ELO 1):

ACTION: Identify safety program elements that apply to field operations.

CONDITION: Given a list, in a garrison or tactical environment.

STANDARD: In accordance with AR 385-10.

Learning Step/Activity- Provide instruction on identifying safety program elements that apply to field operations.

a. Regulations do not generally discriminate between garrison, field and tactical environments. Safety program elements that apply to tactical operations are:

- (1) Risk management.
- (2) Accident responsibilities.
- (3) Gunnery operations.
- (4) Night operations.
- (5) Convoy operations.

- (6) Maintenance safety.
- (7) Transportation of hazardous material.
- (8) POL safety.
- (9) Hearing conservation.
- (10) PPE.
- (11) Environment (weather, critters, altitude, political).
- (12) Bivouac site operations.
- (13) Ground guides.
- (14) Off road vehicle operations.
- (15) Weapons and ammunition safety.

B. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE (ELO 2):

ACTION: Identify pre-deployment safety considerations.

CONDITION: Given a list, in a garrison or tactical environment.

STANDARD: In accordance with student handout.

Learning Step/Activity: Provide instruction on Identifying pre-deployment safety considerations.

a. Pre-deployment safety considerations.

- (1) In-brief with unit leaders.
 - (a) Get info prior to deployment.
 - (b) Brief chain of command on any unique requirements.
 - (c) Brief the section, squad, platoon personnel.
 - (d) Put info to use in mission planning.

b. Mission planning phase. Work closely with the unit leaders to integrate safety throughout the operation (mission).

- (1) Evaluate mission.
- (2) Hazard identification, assessment and controls.
- (3) Risk reduction.

Example

Mission: Day and night operations over extended periods.

Hazard Identification: Fatigue complicated by irregular sleeping hours, interruptions, and mission related stressors.

Risk reduction: Unit chain of command, plan the management and monitoring of crew rostering, scheduling, sleeping areas (day, night), days off, etc. The success or failure of the program is constantly re evaluated.

- c. Pre-deployment safety briefings, meetings, classes, etc.
 - (1) Familiarize soldiers with environmental concerns for the area of operation.
 - (2) Cold/hot weather injury prevention.
 - (3) Convoy operations.
 - (4) Responsibilities in the event of a mishap.
 - (5) Weapons safety.
 - (6) Stove/heater maintenance and operations.
 - (7) Load plans.
 - (8) Rule of engagement (ROE).
 - (9) Combat lifesavers/first aid training.
- d. Pre-deployment checks for adequate personal protective equipment.
 - (1) Cold/wet weather.
 - (a) Extra boots (not jungle boots).
 - (b) Extra socks.
 - (c) Overboots (wet weather boots).
 - (d) Cold/wet weather parkas and jackets.
 - (e) Gloves.
 - (2) Hot/dry weather.
 - (a) Sunscreen.
 - (b) Canteen.
 - (c) Chapstick.
 - (d) Sunglasses.
 - (3) Check far enough prior to deployment to let soldiers get missing items.
 - (a) Pre-convoy/load out safety.
 - (1) Ensure all personnel attend the convoy briefings.
 - (2) Ensure all personnel know what the procedures are if they become (separated from the convoy (lost, vehicle breakdown, etc.,))
 - (3) Check the following:
 - (a) Driver and assistant driver qualification, including night vision devices and hazardous cargo certification if applicable.
 - (b) Crew rest (during rest breaks as well as initial condition).

- (c) Appropriate maps for each vehicle (strip maps as well as maps of the local area if possible).
- (d) Emergency equipment (first aid kit, fire extinguisher, warning triangle, phone listing, reflective vest, flashlight, etc.).
- (e) Ensure all personnel are briefed on convoy speeds and following distances.
- (f) Condition of vehicles.
 - (1) Obvious leaks.
 - (2) Serviceable and clean windshields, mirrors, and lights.
 - (3) Serviceable tires (tread, inflation, lug nuts, etc.).
 - (4) Load security.
 - (5) Antennas tied down (no lower than 8', no higher than 13', tips capped).

NOTE: The student handout has example of a convoy checklist.

- (g) Field accident reporting procedures.
 - (1) Ensure soldiers know the procedures.
 - (2) Determine procedures for notification of higher headquarters in the event of an accident.

C. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE (ELO 3):

ACTION: Identify field/tactical site safety considerations.

CONDITION: In a tactical environment.

STANDARD: In accordance with student handout.

Learning Step/Activity: Provide instruction on field/tactical site safety considerations.

- a. Field/tactical site safety considerations.
- b. Pre-accident or emergency action plans are a vital part of all operations. In order for the plan to be effective, it must be tailored for the operation and environment.

All personnel involved in the mission should know and understand the procedures in the event of an accident and rehearse if possible. In most cases, a quick response will minimize the severity of injury as well as the control the amount of damage to equipment and the environment. Pre-accident/Emergency action plans should:

- (1) Apply to air and ground units/operations.
- (2) Coordinate with local fire, medical, and police departments to include local airfields pre-accident plan.
- (3) Teach local responders CFR features of your aircraft, vehicles.

- (4) Develop crash plan with local telephone numbers.
- (5) Develop evacuation route map.
- c. Site survey.
 - (1) Mess hall.
 - (a) Fire extinguishers.
 - (b) M2 burner operations, qualified operators.
 - (c) Immersion heaters.
 - (d) Burns, cuts, and falls.
 - (e) Field sanitation, disposal of waste.
 - 2) Motor pool.
 - (a) Parking plan.
 - (b) Grounding of fuel vehicles.
 - (c) Wheel chocks.
 - (d) Speed of vehicles in congested areas (motor pool, and bivouac areas).
 - (e) POL disposal.
 - (f) Tire cage.
 - 3) POL point inspection.
 - (a) Fuel testing procedures.
 - (b) Disposal of waste POL in the field.
 - (c) Tanker parking.
 - (d) Vehicle grounding.
 - (e) Proper protective equipment.
 - (f) Water to wash off personnel contaminated by fuel/POL.

D. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE (ELO 4):

ACTION: Identify measures to prevent run-over and rollover accidents.

CONDITION: Tactical environment.

STANDARD: In accordance with the student handout.

Learning Step/Activity: Provide instruction on the prevention of run-over and roll-over accidents.

a. Run-over accidents and rollover accidents are preventable accidents that often occur in a tactical environment.

b. Run-over accidents.

(1) Ensure ground guides are utilized in bivouac and maintenance areas.

(2) Have drivers dismount and walk around vehicles to ensure that the area is clear of personnel and equipment.

(3) Have perimeter guards equipped with flashlights located at entrances into the site to stop, challenge and ensure incoming traffic uses ground guides. Additionally, perimeter guards should ensure vehicle operators know the location of the sleeping areas. Post walking guards within the perimeter.

(4) Establish safe sleeping areas. Have them a safe distances from known vehicle travel routes and/or potential avenues of approach.

(5) Instruct all drivers to immediately stop their vehicles when the ground guide's instructions are unclear, or the driver loses sight of the ground guide.

c. Roll over accidents.

(1) Conduct reconnaissance during daylight if situation allows.

(2) Use of ground guides in limited visibility situations.

(3) Reduce speed during limited visibility and on unfamiliar terrain.

(4) Watch the shoulder of the road.

(5) Secure loads properly.

(6) Rollover drills.

E. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE (ELO 5):

ACTION: Identify re-deployment safety considerations.

CONDITION: Given a list, tactical environment.

STANDARD: In accordance with student handout.

a. Re-deployment safety considerations.

(1) Plan redeployment with unit leaders:

(2) Monitor personnel for "get-home-itis".

(3) Ensure pilots and drivers have adequate rest.

(4) Weather.

(5) Vehicle and aircraft condition/inspection.

(6) Convoy operations.

(a) Plan for rest stops, meal breaks.

- (b) Assistant drivers, senior occupant briefings.
 - (c) Route.
 - (d) Road conditions.
 - (e) Alternate plan.
- b. After return to garrison.
 - (1) Continue to monitor personnel for “get-home-itis”.
 - (a) Failure to follow known procedures.
 - (b) Accidents in unloading, motor pool operations.
 - (2) Fatigue, unwinding on the trip home in the POV.
 - (3) Increased potential for alcohol related accidents.
 - (4) Increase potential for family/domestic incidents.

SECTION IV-SUMMARY